

**IN THE SPECIFICATION:**

Please replace the paragraph beginning on Page 2, Line 17 and continuing to Page 3, Line 6 with:

Fig. 2 illustrates a schematic diagram of a conventional apparatus for detecting a connection state between an earphone plug and a corresponding jack 200 of a mobile communication terminal. Referring to Fig. 2, the apparatus shifts a level of a signal entered into the controller 104 using a microphone bias and a comparator 210 in order to determine whether an earphone plug is connected to a corresponding jack of a mobile communication terminal. But, this method has a disadvantage in that it is available for only a mono signal. In other words, the above method is applicable to a mobile communication terminal whereby a voltage difference exists between an output voltage of a microphone's positive terminal (+) and the other output voltage of a microphone's negative terminal (-). Earphone jacks can be divided into a mono type as shown in Fig. 2 and a stereo type as shown in Fig. 3. Table 1, below, shows the terminal layouts of conventional mono and stereo earphone jacks corresponding to conventional mono and stereo earphone plugs, respectively.

Please replace the table (Table 1) beginning on Page 2, Line 8 with:

	<b><u>MONO</u></b>	<b><u>STEREO</u></b>
Terminal 1	MIC -	SPEAKER - LEFT
Terminal 2	MIC +	MIC
Terminal 3	Plug Inserting Detection	Plug Inserting Detection
Terminal 4	X	X
Terminal 5	SPEAKER	SPEAKER - RIGHT
Terminal 6	GROUND	GROUND

Please replace the paragraph beginning on Page 2, Line 10 with:

As shown in Table 1, a mono earphone jack has polarized terminals MIC + (positive terminal) and MIC - (negative terminal), which create the voltage difference that the conventional apparatus uses to detect a connection state of a mono earphone plug. However, the stereo earphone jack has only an unpolarized MIC terminal. Therefore, if a user wants to implement a stereo mode in his or her mobile communication terminal, it is impossible for the above method to detect a connection state between a stereo earphone plug and a corresponding jack of such a mobile communication terminal because a stereo audio signal is a one side ended signal.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on Page 6, Line 15 (counted from the top of Page 6) with:

Resistors R4 and R5 distribute voltage. More particularly, referring to Fig. 3, the resistors R4 and R5 are used to apply a voltage to the negative terminal (-) of comparator 310, both when NMOSFET Q1 is turned on, and when NMOSFET Q1 is turned off. The applied voltage equals the voltage received by the positive terminal (+) of comparator 310 when NMOSFET Q1 is turned off, multiplied by  $\frac{1}{2}$ .